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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

SEED REPORTER

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with the provisions contained in section 2, of an Act of Congress (Public No. 40, 65th Congress), approved August 10, 1917, the Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been authorized and instructed as an agent of the Secretary of Agriculture, to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain authoritative information regarding the matters authorized to be investigated under that section.

The Seed Reporting Service has been established pursuant to sections 2 and 8, of the Act, to obtain such information concerning seeds, as may seem necessary or desirable.

The Seed Reporter is printed at, and mailed from, Chicago. The regular monthly issue is mailed usually on the first Saturday after the fourth of the month. Persons or concerns wishing to receive it regularly as issued should send name and address to the Seed Reporting Service, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A copy of the current issue will be furnished on application to the field office of the Seed Reporting Service, 59 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill., to anyone after, but not before, nine o'clock of the morning of the first business day following date of mailing.

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief, Bureau of Markets.
W. A. WHEELER, in Charge, Seed Reporting Service.

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR COPIES OF THE SEED REPORTER.

The Seed Reporter is sent regularly to all seed concerns, commercial seed growers, agricultural libraries and State and Federal agricultural agencies represented on the regular mailing lists of the Department of Agriculture. Any seed concern or other agency or institution which desires to have responsible individuals associated in its seed work receive the Seed Reporter regularly in addition to the copy sent to it from the classified mailing list should file special requests giving the names of persons affiliated with the concern or institution to whom the Seed Reporter should be sent.

Volume 1 of the Seed Reporter comprises nine issues, the first one of which is dated November 1, 1917, and the last June 8, 1918. The first number of Volume 2 is dated July 6, 1918. The current issue is the second of Volume 2.

Inasmuch as a large part of the material published in the Seed Reporter is of more than current interest, many seedsmen and others have indicated a desire to preserve complete files of the Seed Reporter for reference, and requests have been received from various sources for back numbers of this publication. The Washington office of the Seed Reporting Service has a limited supply of all the back numbers and can furnish such as are desired to any one entitled to receive them as long as the supply lasts. Complete files of Volume 1 can be furnished whcrever necessary.

All requests to be placed on the mailing list to receive the Seed Reporter regularly, or for back numbers, should be sent to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE REQUIREMENTS AFFECTING SEEDSMEN.

From the inquiries coming to the Seed Reporting Service it is believed that many seedsmen are not certain whether they are required to take out a United States Food Administration license. Certain wholesale and retail seedsmen are included among other dealers in commodities which may be used for food, who must secure these licenses.

According to the present rulings of the Food Administration, seedsmen are not required to take out a license for the conduct of their seed business except when the commodities they handle are among those in the accompanying list furnished by the United States Food Administration. While it is realized that a part of this information has been given in other Government publications, the following information is furnished in order to make it perfectly clear what seedsmen are required to obtain licenses:

Seedsmen, whether wholesale or retail, who handle *only* those kinds of seeds which ordinarily are not used for food, for example such seeds as timothy, garden seeds, and redtop, are not required to take out a license. Wholesale seedsmen who handle seeds which may be used for food are required to take out licenses, regardless of the amount of business they transact provided they handle one or more of the seeds listed. Wholesale seedsmen who handle seeds which cannot be converted into food are not required to take out licenses. Both of the rulings apply to all wholesale seedsmen, regardless of the amount of business they transact.

The following is a list of seeds commonly handled by seedsmen, wholesale dealers in which must secure a license whether they are handled either as a main line or as a side line. The fact that none of such seeds are intended for food does not change the status of the seedsman, since such seeds are convertible to food purposes, the obtaining of a license is necessary:

Wheat	Corn	Cotton seed
Rye	Rice	Peanuts
Barley	Beans	Potatoes
Oats	Pea seed	

Retail seedsmen whose annual gross sales are not more than $100,000 are not required to take out licenses regardless of whether they handle any or all of the above listed products. Retail seedsmen whose annual gross sales are over $100,000 are required to take out licenses provided they handle any of the above listed seeds.

Seedsmen doing both a wholesale and retail business are required to take out licenses, if either as wholesalers or retailers they fall within the scope of the law. However, only one license is required for the conduct of both their wholesale and retail business when conducted by the same firm.

A licensed seedsman is under the same restrictions as an unlicensed seedsman in regard to only that part of his business which has to do with the sale of unlisted seeds. In other words, the fact that he is licensed does not affect his business in seeds, except for such seeds as may be used for other than seeding purposes.

A seedsman who sells to the ultimate consumer is classified by the United States Food Administration as a retail dealer, and a seedsman who sells for resale is classified as a wholesale dealer, regardless of the volume of his business.

Application for licenses should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C. No charges of any kind are made for issuing licenses. Licenses are issued for the duration of the war but are revocable by the Food Administration at any time in the event of the violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of the law under which the licenses are issued.

REPORT OF SEED SURVEYS OF JULY 1, 1918, TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.

A partial report of the War Emergency Seed Surveys of July 1 is published in this issue of the Seed Reporter. It is expected to give the larger part of the remainder of the report of both the Seed Survey of Stocks, Receipts, Etc. and of the Vegetable Seed Production Survey in the Seed Reporter under date of September 7. This will include reports of stocks, receipts, and exports of vegetable seeds for the United States and a report of field seeds by geographical divisions for the United States, and also additional information covering production and acreage of vegetable seed crops.

Vegetable Seed Crop Conditions

This report on vegetable seed crop conditions has been compiled from three sources: (1) special reports received from a number of large growers, (2) telegraphic reports from field agents of the Seed Reporting Service and, (3) reports received in the War Emergency Seed Production Survey of July 1, 1918, which have been summarized in the accompanying table. The data in the table though incomplete are very comprehensive and cover the widest area of any vegetable seed crop report published during this growing season by the Seed Reporting Service. It may be said that all reports received from the three different sources agree on the general conditions of each crop, although as might be expected, local conditions vary considerably when the area covered embraces the whole United States. The condition of the garden pea seed crop is covered in a special report appearing in this issue.

With many growers, present reports are more optimistic in regard to the vegetable seed crop than those made earlier in the season, especially in California where many crops are being harvested or nearly ready to be harvested. In the eastern seed growing areas of the United States reports on the condition of the growing crops continue to be satisfactory. In the few reports of seeds harvested the yields have often proved to be better than the growers anticipated.

With a few exceptions, reports indicate that the total production of vegetable seeds included in this report will be ample for the coming year. In some cases where the condition of the crop is not satisfactory, the increased acreage will bring the total production up to normal according to the best estimates available.

It has been noted that the reports on some kinds of vegetable seeds indicate more than the normal production and possibly more than the United States has consumed in the past year. This does not mean necessarily a large surplus. It is known that large orders for vegetable seeds have been placed by foreign concerns for export to European countries, which formerly have been exporters of vegetable seeds to the United States. It is expected that information relative to quantities covered by export orders will be available for publication at a future date.

Garden Beans—Reports on garden beans from practically all sections were very favorable and indications are for a crop above normal. Local damage by hail is reported in Colorado but this is not expected to affect the total yield for this section materially. An increased acreage is reported in many growing areas. In California reports anticipate an unusually large yield of lima, pole, and bush beans. Idaho reports state that the crop is looking unusually well, while reports from Michigan show that hot dry weather is damaging the crop. In Washington blight is reported in the Yakima Valley but it is stated that the condition of the crop is good in all other sections of that State. With the increased acreage of garden beans for seed and the generally favorable reports on all beans, the outlook is for the largest seed crop the country has ever produced.

Beet—In both the "River District" and Santa Clara Valley, where a large part of the California acreage is located, reports indicate the beet seed crop to be in good condition. A few growers in these districts predict a yield of 1,000 pounds or more per acre on certain fields. Reports from Connecticut sced-growing areas agree that beet seed gives promise of being an unusually good crop, but state that the acreage is much decreased over that of last year. In general, California beet seed crops are good and 100 per cent yields are expected by some of the growers.

Based on the average yield per acre of beet seed during the past two years and the actual acreage from which reports were received in the July 1, 1918, survey, the estimated production this year would be over two and one-half times that of either 1917 or 1916. With the very favorable reports from growers this year and the acreage from which no reports on conditions were received, it appears reasonable to expect more than three times the production of either of the past two years. On this basis the estimated production this year will exceed the combined production and importation of garden beet seed for either of the past two years and probably that of any previous year.

Cabbage—All reports agree that the cabbage seed crop is very short. Spring floods in Washington and a severe winter on Long Island are responsible for much of the damage. A small acreage was reported in California which it was estimated would yield from 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Estimated yields of 500 pounds per acre have been reported from Washington, but the acreage has been so reduced that the total production will be far short of normal. This season's deliveries on cabbage seed are variously estimated from 10 to 15 per cent.

Celery—Reports indicate a good to fair crop of celery seed in California with estimates running from 85 to 90 per cent of a normal crop in the "River District" of California. Few unsatisfactory reports have been received from California on the celery crop at any time during the present growing season. The condition of this crop on July 1, as indicated by the accompanying table, is not so optimistic, 14.6 per cent of the acreage being reported "good," 39.8 per cent "fair" and 45.6 per cent "poor."

Carrot—Reports from the Santa Clara Valley and "River District" in California place the yield according to locality at from 500 to 700 pounds per acre. Few unfavorable reports have been received from any district. The condition of the carrot seed crop on July 1, as given by the accompanying table, shows 80.4 per cent of the acreage to be "good," 19.5 per cent "fair," and .1 per cent "poor." Later reports indicate yields fully up to the expectations of the growers.

The actual acreage of carrot seed this year appears to be about double that of last year. The condition of the crop is good and the estimates of yield per acre at this time are about the same as the actual average for the past two years. Therefore it is estimated that the production this year will be double that of 1917.

Lettuce—Reports on lettuce vary from failure in some varieties to good in others. Indications, however, are that the crop is generally short. One seedsman estimates that the California crop will be 60 per cent of normal, but most growers are not so optimistic. The accompanying table would seem to bear out the latter view, with 84.1 per cent of the acreage reported estimated as "poor."

Onion—Reports indicate that the best yields of onion seed in California will come from the "River District" where some growers estimate their yields as high as 1,000 pounds per acre for certain selected fields, with estimated yields of 400 pounds per acre more common. The yields in the Santa Clara Valley are variously estimated at from 300 to 600 pounds according to variety and locality. Reports from Connecticut growers state that the prospects for a large crop are good, and that the outlook is better than for several years. It is of interest to note that a small experimental acreage of onion seed is reported from South Dakota which it is estimated will yield 450 pounds per acre.

With the largely increased area that has been devoted to onion seed this year as shown in the accompanying table giving acreages for 1918, 1917, and 1916 and the favorable outlook for this season, indications are that the onion seed crop will be the largest ever harvested in this country and possibly more than double that of 1917.

Parsnip.—Yields of 500 pounds per acre are reported in certain sections of the "River District" in California, but on higher land many growers state the yield will be fair to poor. A well-known seedsman and grower estimates that Massachusetts will produce 75 per cent of a normal crop of parsnip seed, while in certain counties of New York the crop is a total failure. Seventy per cent of the parsnip acreage was reported "fair," 22 per cent "poor," and eight-tenths per cent "good" in the Vegetable Seed Production Survey.

Radish.—In parts of California the radish seed harvest is reported to be in progress with a 50 per cent of normal yield estimated. Reports from the Santa Clara Valley give the prospects as "fair" with a few estimated yields on certain fields of 600 pounds per acre. Most of the reports received, however, do not place the California yield above 50 per cent of normal, which corresponds closely to the figures in the accompanying table. Small areas in Washington report total failures. Certain counties in Michigan report a largely increased radish seed acreage with an estimated increased production of 50 per cent over last year. A Connecticut grower states that the crop was damaged by aphis and will be only 25 per cent of a normal yield. In spite of the unfavorable reports from growers regarding the general condition of the radish seed crop this season, it is probable that the greatly increased acreage will be sufficient to bring the total production up to normal for the year.

Salsify.—Reports indicate that salsify will be one of the short crops this year. In the Santa Clara Valley, Cali-

fornia, the crop is reported to be nearly a failure with a similar report from New York. In southern California reports were received of experimental fractional acres that have yielded well, and it is believed this will lead to larger plantings in that section for 1919.

Spinach.—The acreage planted to spinach in this country has been rapidly increasing since the beginning of the War. The acreage planted in 1918 is approximately ten times that planted in 1916 as shown in the accompanying table. Because of the experimental growing of spinach in various sections of the United States it is impossible to give an accurate report either of the acreage or crop condition. It seems reasonable from reports received to expect a production of spinach seed in excess of the largest annual importation into this country, which was for the year ending June 30, 1913, approximately 1,700,000 pounds. Some reports from California show yields of spinach seed ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre but some total failures have been reported from this same State. The estimated production in western Washington is from 80 to 100 tons, although some fields have been reported almost a failure.

Sweet Corn.—Reports generally indicate sweet corn to be in good condition with a fair stand and an acreage estimated by some growers larger than that of last year. Some reports from the Mississippi Valley state that sweet corn is two weeks ahead of the seasonal condition. In Connecticut this crop is reported backward because of unfavorable weather.

Tomato.—An increased production of tomato seed is expected in southern California partly on account of the increased acreage planted. In Michigan this crop is reported to be in good condition with a normal yield in prospect. In the accompanying table 70 per cent of the acreage is reported "good" and 30 per cent "fair."

Turnip.—A well-known seed grower of Connecticut states that he has just finished threshing turnip seed and that the crop is above normal. Other reports from this same section estimate total production at 50 per cent of a normal due principally to decreased acreage. Many fields of turnip seed in western Washington are said to have been abandoned. In Massachusetts the crop is being harvested and the yield is reported to be normal. Reports from Oregon indicate a yield of 600 pounds per acre on small acreages. The Seed Production Survey of July 1, 1918, shows that 51.6 per cent of the acreage reported is said to be "fair," 14.8 per cent "poor," and 1.5 per cent "good."

*Note: The "River District" as the term is here used is a local term and in a general way embraces large seed-growing areas located in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California and the adjoining Delta District formed by the confluence of these two rivers.

CONDITION OF VEGETABLE SEED CROPS FROM REPORTS RECEIVED IN THE WAR EMERGENCY VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION SURVEY, JULY 1, 1918.

This table has been compiled from reports received in the War Emergency Vegetable Seed Production Survey of July 1, 1918. The number of acres covered by the report is shown in the ninth column. The approximate total acreages for 1918, 1917 and 1916 as published in the issue of the Seed Reporter for May 4, 1918, are given in the 10th, 11th and 12th columns. Comparison of columns nine and ten shows approximately the completeness of the report. Percentages given under headings of "Good," "Poor," "Fair" and "Failure" are percentages of acres which were reported as shown in column nine, and not of the reported approximate total acreage for 1918 as shown in column 10.

CROP.	"GOOD"		"FAIR"		"POOR"		"FAILURE"		Number of acres represented by reports received.	Approximate total acreage for 1918, 1917, and 1916, as published in May 4, 1918, *Seed Reporter*.		
	Number of acres reported "good."	Percentage reported "good."	Number of acres reported "fair."	Percentage reported "fair."	Number of acres reported "poor."	Percentage reported "poor."	Number of acres reported "failure."	Percentage reported "failure."		1918.	1917.	1916.
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Beans—Dwarf snap	33,804	53.3	28,947	45.7	386	.6	244	.4	63,381	64,789	59,198	59,980
Beans—Garden pole (not including Lima)	7,521	78.4	2,071	21.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,592	9,035	5,418	6,686
Beet—Garden	1,815	74.3	503	20.6	126	5.1	.....	.....	2,444	3,392	791	1,260
Cabbage	.....	.....	108	10.5	538	52.3	381	37.2	1,027	1,770	1,235	1,408
Carrot	3,131	80.4	763	19.5	1	.1	.....	.....	3,895	4,883	2,291	1,033
Celery	25	14.6	68	39.8	78	45.6	.....	.....	171	184	144	132
Lettuce	101	4.5	255	11.4	1,882	84.1	.....	.....	2,238	3,081	2,444	2,358
Onion seed	3,276	45.2	3,735	51.7	238	3.1	.....	.....	7,249	8,372	4,336	4,347
Parsley	.....	.....	41	23.4	134	76.6	.....	.....	175	222	148	134
Parsnip	18	8.	153	70.	49	22.	.....	.....	220	366	200	134
Peas—Garden	12,805	12.7	56,077	55.9	30,917	30.8	577	.6	100,376	100,743	105,340	71,991
Pepper	454	84.	86	16.	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	670	572	553
Radish	673	9.2	2,762	37.9	3,711	51.	141	1.9	7,287	9,517	4,312	4,103
Spinach	714	19.2	1,879	50.5	429	11.5	701	18.8	3,723	5,871	2,282	537
Sweet corn	6,879	49.	6,646	47.3	484	3.5	28	.2	14,037	11,976	12,952	15,112
Tomato	1,771	70.	767	30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,538	2,623	2,474	2,260
Turnip—English	10	1.5	342	51.6	98	14.8	213	32.1	663	1,053	400	358

NOTES ON THE BERMUDA ONION SEED CROP.

Bermuda onion seed has been grown in a small way in southern California for a number of years, but most of the seed used in this country has been imported from Teneriffe, Canary Islands. The difficulty experienced in the last three years in obtaining seed from Teneriffe because of war conditions has increased the demand for the domestic-grown seed. Some truck growers are said to prefer carefully selected domestic-grown seed, even when the supply of Teneriffe seed is ample.

The growing area, up to the present time, has been rather closely confined to the Coachella Valley, California, and vicinity, but two successive years of unsatisfactory yields have made it seem desirable to extend the acreage to other suitable onion growing sections.

One of the pioneer growers of Bermuda onion seed planted his first crop in 1904 and harvested an unusually large yield of seed per acre. Satisfactory crops were reported for the following eleven years, which led some of the growers to consider 1,000 pounds per acre as a normal yield. In 1917 the yield per acre dropped to 175 pounds. Thrips and "burn" are reported to be the cause of most of the damage to the crop both this year and in 1917.

The reported acreage for 1917 is approximately 90 acres and for 1918, 140 acres. Growers estimate the 1918 yield of Bermuda onion seed to be 20,000 pounds, 2,000 pounds of which, it is thought, will be Crystal White Wax and 18,000 Yellow Bermuda. It is expected that actual production figures will be available for a later issue of the Seed Reporter.

Some growers state that there will be a shortage of bulbs in the seed-growing area in California this year for planting the coming crop and estimate that if all available bulbs were planted, the acreage planted for 1919 would be considerably less than the 1918 acreage. The difficulty experienced in getting a satisfactory supply of labor will also be another factor in cutting down the 1919 acreage, it is thought.

Incomplete Report of Field Seed Stocks for the United States.

The following table represents a compilation of reports received to date for the first 15 items of Section 3 in the War Emergency Seed Survey of July 1, 1918, and some figures for the same items from the survey of February 1, 1918, previously published. It was expected that complete figures by divisions would be published at this time for these 15 items, but some reports have not been received, and others have not been submitted in proper form. It seems desirable, however, to publish the figures from reports already received, as it is thought that they represent very nearly the total, and are practically accurate. For comparative purposes the figures from the survey of February 1, giving stocks on hand on July 1, for 1917 and 1916, are also given here. The 1917 column for both surveys will indicate by comparison approximately the degree of completeness of the later survey. It was anticipated that this survey would reach a larger percentage of the large commercial dealers in seeds than the former survey, because the former survey was the first of its kind ever conducted and was made very soon after the work of the Seed Reporting Service was inaugurated.

It is felt by a study of the figures given in this table, representing stocks on hand at various dates for the past two years, and also the receipts and exports of the same dealers for the past two years, that a very good idea may be gained of the significance of the published figures of stocks on hand July 1, 1918. These, considered in conjunction with reliable information as to the present season's crop, will serve as a good basis for estimating available supplies for the coming season.

ITEM.	STOCK ON HAND.						RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Survey of July 1, 1918.		Survey of Feb. 1, 1918. Previously published in the Seed Reporter.				Survey of July 1, 1918.		Survey of July 1, 1918.	
	July 1, '18.	July 1, '17.	July 1, '17.	July 1, '16.	Feb. 1, '18.	Feb. 1, '17.	12 mos. ending July 1, '18.	12 mos. ending July 1, '17.	12 mos. ending July 1, '18.	12 mos. ending July 1, '17.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Red clover	3,938,883	14,729,106	14,013,644	5,513,826	29,106,874	31,191,633	85,888,416	109,966,080	6,478,891	2,386,986
Alsike clover	2,791,000	2,238,931	2,207,643	1,553,785	10,581,572	7,005,854	30,397,014	23,029,163	2,533,632	2,318,255
White clover	801,511	717,699	703,358	228,793	1,665,970	906,951	3,496,500	2,939,134	380,034	81,101
Crimson clover	1,302,554	1,899,316	1,972,508	2,046,181	1,258,271	1,428,647	3,884,263	8,496,388	2,137	174
Sweet clover	1,119,393	487,108	414,215	837,898	2,071,199	1,898,583	5,452,510	5,116,288	6,108	12,480
Bur clover	146,266	122,937	83,528	54,204	139,096	71,386	378,431	365,285	.....	.....
Lespedeza	17,923	16,466	8,696	1,788	98,220	151,514	457,569	1,113,010	.....	.....
Alfalfa	10,723,144	11,024,939	11,064,214	4,561,468	24,943,455	18,538,612	39,284,937	51,280,296	845,495	2,876,008
Timothy	76,883,349	65,000,910	65,766,410	17,404,166	103,251,847	66,205,481	179,657,578	264,657,343	8,568,241	12,767,580
Redtop	11,285,990	10,224,162	7,047,413	4,122,842	12,244,593	10,217,047	20,078,579	26,762,163	158,914	373,968
Orchard grass	1,018,598	1,305,563	1,377,903	553,939	2,689,627	1,990,291	5,905,129	6,162,559	743,240	111,420
Ky. bluegrass	2,780,999	3,449,038	3,427,819	4,559,138	4,483,707	5,681,085	8,528,104	9,579,324	125,727	429,492
Bermuda grass	41,632	33,340	33,760	20,687	60,363	63,156	139,270	124,597	.....	.....
Bromus inermis	21,923	47,043	46,647	135,045	293,694	285,689	306,347	627,134	10,000	18,000
Meadow fescue	805,973	921,062	781,433	1,296,487	924,206	601,858	1,385,659	1,983,093	455,434	612,949

Incomplete Report of Field Seed Stocks for Canada.

(Compiled by the Seed Commissioner of Canada.)

The following table has been compiled from reports received up to August 1. Some important reports, however, have not reached the office of the Seed Commissioner and consequently could not be included at this time. The complete data will be published in the Seed Reporter for September 7.

ITEM.	STOCK ON HAND.						RECEIPTS. Survey of July 1, '18.		EXPORTS. Survey of July 1, '18.	
	Survey of July 1, '18.		Survey of Feb. 1, 1918. Previously published in the Seed Reporter.				12 mos. ending July 1, '18.	12 mos. ending July 1, '17.	12 mos. ending July 1, '18.	12 mos. ending July 1, '17.
	July 1, '18.	July 1, '17.	July 1, '17.	July 1, '16.	Feb. 1, '18.	Feb. 1, '17.				
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Red cdover	379,484	825,783	922,008	314,903	2,886,054	2,902,392	4,657,900	6,979,706	628,682	1,379,162
Alsike	636,938	415,638	900,950	247,208	4,282,776	2,685,440	7,420,878	8,502,610	4,361,136	4,852,603
White clover	30,591	35,036	50,647	29,884	87,749	47,286	60,914	70,965	15,300	.....
Crimson clover	2,693	5,121	12,104	13,013	18,027	10,960	405	8,221	.....	.....
Sweet clover	148,300	24,959	36,490	6,358	393,690	141,824	626,469	396,517	93,399	84,552
Alfalfa	87,580	114,902	176,464	120,327	401,105	295,203	475,497	532,292	.....	.....
Timothy	2,253,762	2,071,432	2,933,767	678,263	8,477,621	6,301,944	8,304,664	10,256,032	342,750	562,400
Redtop	74,485	14,000	105,110	54,292	149,388	113,015	127,987	57,385	.....	.....
Orchard grass	8,010	16,221	38,743	17,361	36,400	46,490	10,140	41,806	.....	.....
Kentucky bluegrass	17,717	26,974	78,024	74,418	101,312	132,389	30,899	71,208	.....	6,720
Canada bluegrass	333,587	47,784	108,575	47,611	542,780	144,805	1,290,437	673,361	939,925	477,088
Bromus inermis	1,801	2,124	6,259	6,022	158,113	196,489	77,294	144,543	.....	.....
Western rye grass	5,085	26,907	45,528	44,224	313,575	201,076	92,210	153,652	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	2,345	2,622	6,691	2,421	11,782	16,621	10,370	12,713	.....	.....

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Your County Labor Administrator.

Timothy Seed Outlook.

In order that information concerning the 1918 crop of timothy seed may be in the hands of growers, shippers and dealers before the big movement from growers' and dealers' hands has commenced, inquiries were sent to county reporters of the Seed Reporting Service in Missouri and Iowa and to shippers in Minnesota and Illinois to supplement the data available from the War Emergency Seed Survey of July 1, 1918. During the past two years these four States have shipped approximately 80 per cent of the timothy seed that has been accounted for in the special surveys of movement of timothy seed from country production points. The figures in the accompanying table, therefore, will serve as a good indicator of the total production that may be expected this year. It must be borne in mind, however, that these estimates were made when very little of the seed had been threshed (July 27) and further inquiries in the near future may change the figures materially. Some correspondents reported that if sufficient labor could not be obtained to put up hay the acreage intended for that purpose might be cut later on for seed. No doubt the increased acreage of food crops, especially corn in several of the heavy producing timothy seed sections, and the high prices for hay ruling during the past two years have been responsible for a considerable reduction in the timothy acreage cut for seed, as shown in the table. In the four States it appears, from the reports received, that a little over one-third the normal timothy seed acreage will be harvested this year and that the yield per acre will be slightly less than 75 per cent of a normal yield. The yield per acre this season, as estimated by those reporting, will range from 95 pounds in northwestern Missouri to 240 pounds in southeastern Iowa and 267 pounds in northern Illinois, with 190 pounds as the average for the four States. The percentage of the 1917-crop seed in growers' hands varies from one to nine per cent and that in shippers' (not seedsmen's) hands from one to fifteen per cent. The average percentage in growers' and shippers' hands in the four States is given as five and seven per cent, respectively. The prices paid by shippers or dealers to growers do not vary so much as one might expect early in the season before prices have had an opportunity to become well established. On a basis of clean seed, shippers seem to be offering about $7.25 per 100 pounds, which is merely nominal because very little seed has been threshed. All but one or two reported unanimously that the 1918 crop of timothy seed was not being sold or contracted freely to shippers and dealers.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of shippers and seedsmen to stay out of the market even though a short production of timothy seed is apparent to some of them. This may be explained in part by the fact that many of them are carrying over larger stocks of timothy seed this year than were carried over in each of the past two years, as is shown by the figures that already have been compiled from the War Emergency Seed Survey, July 1, 1918. The incomplete returns from this Survey show that there was:

Carried over on July 1, 1918.....76,883,349 pounds
Carried over on July 1, 1917.....65,000,910 pounds

A difference of.....11,882,439 pounds

The receipts of those reporting in the Survey for the years ending July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1917, were, respectively, 179,657,578 and 264,657,343 pounds, or a difference of nearly 85 million pounds between the two years, which is to be accounted for principally because of the unusually large production of timothy seed in 1916. There is necessarily much duplication of figures for receipts because large shippers sell to seedsmen and seedsmen in turn sell to other seedsmen; nevertheless, the figures are valuable in serving to indicate the relative quantity of timothy seed handled during the two periods. From the Survey figures, despite the fact that the receipts for the 12 months ending July 1, 1917, were approximately 85,000,000 pounds more than those for the year following, the carry-over on July 1, 1918, was, as shown above, nearly 12 million pounds more than on the same date last year, and over 59 million pounds more than two years ago. Exports of timothy seed have decreased considerably, as incomplete returns from the War Emergency Seed Survey will show. For the 12 months ending July 1, 1918, the exports were given as 8,568,241 pounds, and for the preceding 12 months, as 12,767,580 pounds. The larger carry-over, decreased exports, and an anticipated smaller domestic demand for timothy seed because of the decreased hay acreage no doubt will have a material effect upon lowering timothy seed prices, whereas the greatly decreased acreage that will be cut for seed this year and a yield somewhat below normal will have a pronounced tendency to raise prices of timothy seed. Whether prices of timothy seed this fall and next spring are to be higher or lower than those prevailing during the past year will be determined by the stronger of these two groups of opposing factors.

In the accompanying table, the sections of States designated are those used in the Seed Reporting Service, as outlined in the April 6, 1918, issue of the Seed Reporter. In arriving at the averages for the four States, the relative importance of the various States and sections of a State from the standpoint of timothy seed production was taken into consideration. The few reports from North Dakota and Ohio timothy seed production areas correspond very closely with the average, as given, for the four States except that the yield per acre in North Dakota is reported to be considerably less than 190 pounds per acre. A higher percentage of the normal and 1917 acreage than is indicated in the table as the average for Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and Illinois was reported for the important timothy seed section in eastern South Dakota.

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRICES OF TIMOTHY SEED.

STATE OR SECTION.	Per cent of acreage normally cut for seed to be harvested this season for seed. Per cent.	Per cent of 1917 acreage to be harvested for seed this season. Per cent.	Yield of seed this season compared with the normal yield. Per cent.	Yield of seed this season compared with 1917 yield. Per cent.	Average yield per acre this season. Lbs.	Estimated per cent of 1917 seed in growers' hands. Per cent.	Estimated per cent of 1917 seed in shippers' hands. Per cent.	Prices being paid by shippers or dealers to growers, basis clean seed. Per 100 lbs.
S. W. Iowa.....	10	14	56	55	167	3	15	$7.50
S. E. Iowa.....	36	37	78	74	240	3	1	7.00
N. E. Iowa.....	62	61	77	84	204	6	8	7.70
N. W. Iowa.....	27	43	71	74	219	9	10	7.00
N. W. Mo.	13	10	29	23	95	9	9	8.00
N. E. Mo.	24	25	54	54	136	3	1	7.85
S. W. Mo.	42	45	51	56	132	3	4	7.25
S. E. Minn.	53	52	92	93	200	9	6	7.00
S. W. Minn.	58	58	82	77	194	2	3	6.85
N. Ill.	73	83	103	86	267	4	4	7.60
Cent. Ill.	67	75	90	84	206	2	2	7.65
S. Ill.	76	81	76	82	131	1	5	7.00
Average for four States	36	41	72	71	190	5	7	7.25

REGULATIONS FOR THE HANDLING OF SEED WHEAT AND SEED RYE BY SEEDSMEN AND GRAIN DEALERS.

The United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, after conference with the Committee on Seed Stocks of the Department of Agriculture, has decided to adhere to the same regulations as were enforced last year for the handling of seed wheat and seed rye by grain dealers, and to permit the sale of these seed grains by bona fide seedsmen without regulation, but with the general understanding that seedsmen refrain from obtaining unfair profits.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the regulations covering the sale of seed wheat and rye by grain dealers, it may be said that grain dealers who desire to store these grains for seed for a period longer than thirty days are required to make application to the Grain Corporation for permission to do so. Upon receipt of this application the Grain Corporation will grant a modified license permitting the storage of these seed grains for a period sufficiently long to include the latest date of sowing of the kind of grain covered by the application. Seed wheat and rye may be stored under the modified license, provided samples of all lots intended for storage are sent to and approved by one of the laboratories designated by the Committee on Seed Stocks of the United States Department of Agriculture. Samples will be examined at these laboratories and the grain dealer immediately notified if they are considered unfit for seeding purposes.

Grain dealers are permitted to charge for seed wheat which they store under the modified license not in excess of fifteen per cent above the price established by the Grain Corporation for wheat of similar grade.

The Grain Corporation has recently issued a special notice to grain dealers, requesting them to notify the Grain Corporation at once if they are desirous of obtaining modified licenses to store seed wheat and rye for fall sowing.

Percentage of Home-Grown Seeds Planted in Truck Crops.

The following table has been compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates from an inquiry made by them to ascertain what percentage of the acreage planted in truck crops is planted from home-grown seeds or plants, as distinguished from seeds or plants purchased for planting purposes from dealers.

The figures given in the table indicate the percentage of home-grown seed planted compared with the total amount of seed planted, represented by 100, as reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates by truck crop reporters.

STATE	Snap Beans	Beets	Cabbages	Cantaloupes	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery	Sweet Corn	Cucumbers	Egg Plant	Garlic	Kale	Lettuce	Green Peppers	Green Peas	Onions	Irish Potatoes	Radishes	Spinach	Squash	Strawberries	Tomatoes	Turnips	Watermelon
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Massachusetts	75	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	65	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5	68	.....	10	75	30	20	.....	40
New York ...	50	22	13	43	22	38	28	54	41	39	.....	18	34	41	36	33	77	29	47	48	72	43	35	42
New Jersey .	36	21	24	67	22	12	11	64	56	67	10	8	20	60	31	36	52	29	25	61	74	57	35	69
Pennsylvania	39	29	20	38	18	10	48	43	41	62	47	35	25	15	27	17	51	30	30	32	51	38	45	42
Delaware	40	26	16	48	8	8	16	53	49	16	30	45	15	34	39	23	51	19	11	67	79	56	38	57
Maryland ...	47	20	9	49	8	10	20	39	52	54	.....	38	42	35	30	38	52	25	26	55	67	33	21	53
Virginia	41	38	11	53	28	6	6	48	44	9	2	39	30	37	38	48	57	32	29	60	63	40	31	55
No. Carolina.	27	12	17	39	22	5	4	20	28	15	51	16	23	39	32	30	21	14	4	26	66	30	15	41
So. Carolina.	35	.....	29	49	50	.....	.....	56	33	55	.....	100	80	63	57	45	21	62	.....	41	54	40	44	59
Georgia	23	5	19	38	.....	10	.....	23	34	21	100	28	25	24	43	25	24	34	.....	33	38	22	20	68
Florida	25	25	10	41	.....	25	.....	38	24	25	.....	.....	29	27	38	40	23	16	.....	33	58	29	30	39
Ohio	36	15	39	32	34	15	43	59	41	10	55	10	37	30	34	49	75	37	21	52	71	44	32	39
Indiana	40	27	15	50	65	52	70	62	39	100	70	59	31	42	36	47	69	38	43	53	66	54	46	51
Illinois	27	20	13	36	15	5	35	50	33	5	37	20	30	28	34	43	56	29	15	45	70	42	34	51
Michigan	49	26	14	49	40	57	58	62	46	33	100	100	31	32	39	36	86	38	47	59	73	49	37	51
Wisconsin ...	66	8	14	57	28	.....	.....	44	36	.....	52	.....	21	22	54	23	88	32	31	61	71	45	37	29
Minnesota ...	56	12	9	49	8	5	.....	42	48	.....	60	.....	25	5	56	22	84	68	15	65	74	53	35	57
Iowa	37	20	.....	46	28	5	4	61	50	62	66	32	43	46	40	40	62	30	37	51	52	52	40	55
Missouri	36	8	17	40	4	5	10	35	35	3	18	20	20	27	28	22	39	21	5	35	81	40	26	42
Kansas	18	7	10	43	4	.....	.....	44	28	.....	100	10	19	5	16	18	35	25	5	31	54	36	22	36
Kentucky ...	59	32	21	58	36	12	18	49	60	25	69	53	52	54	64	85	74	41	18	63	62	57	51	54
Tennessee ...	38	38	17	40	12	5	5	46	46	39	32	40	35	63	42	38	48	41	53	48	75	47	35	54
Alabama	35	63	28	45	53	10	60	51	43	48	60	42	41	56	49	33	40	35	52	41	58	39	28	55
Mississippi ..	26	30	24	42	15	5	2	51	32	31	50	34	32	47	50	28	43	35	5	36	64	37	35	51
Louisiana ...	44	22	16	46	45	100	.....	27	47	43	75	50	26	25	40	64	40	21	55	56	85	37	27	63
Texas	29	36	12	38	32	41	40	36	36	42	70	28	36	39	48	34	27	31	26	39	66	30	33	46
Oklahoma ...	35	34	10	38	9	10	.....	40	26	25	62	50	19	42	32	25	48	19	26	30	47	34	39	51
Arkansas ...	37	15	3	37	10	5	5	39	43	27	53	30	30	49	34	32	44	31	28	38	79	38	25	49
Colorado	56	10	30	67	1	.....	38	40	71	.....	68	.....	42	46	39	21	52	33	8	55	57	43	18	79
New Mexico .	30	2	5	6	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	48	.....	2	63	28	15	90	....	.....	20	.....	5	50	27
Arizona	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Idaho	39	8	5	34	5	.....	.....	51	13	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	20	52	72	7	.....	16	45	5	10	38
Washington .	48	34	28	37	54	56	45	56	46	64	86	38	32	33	47	45	78	35	50	58	73	44	45	53
Oregon	55	14	14	32	25	21	15	25	47	5	60	66	46	10	55	50	88	39	39	61	77	39	31	42
California ...	48	37	16	43	42	47	54	42	38	39	83	39	45	42	47	60	57	23	38	50	68	51	40	54
United States	40	24	16	44	27	36	44	52	40	41	71	39	38	44	40	39	64	31	30	56	74	44	34	54

Redtop Seed Situation.

Reports received indicate that the 1918 crop of redtop seed will not be so large as that of 1917. It is estimated generally that it will be about 50 to 60 per cent of the normal crop. In the redtop section the dealers estimate their carry-over to be about 33 cars, and the carry-over by farmers to be two cars, based on "fancy" seed, or a total of approximately 1,000,000 pounds. The preliminary report on the survey of July 1 of stocks in dealers' hands indicates a carry-over for the United States on July 1 of over 11,000,000 pounds, of which approximately 8,000,000 pounds is reported by dealers and shippers from Division Four, which includes the redtop producing section. These latter figures, however, may be somewhat incomplete as indicated in connection with the table published in this issue.

Reports from some scattered sections indicate that there has been some injury to the crop by hot weather, and that some of the seed will be "blasted." The quality of the seed generally, however, will be good and comparatively free from weeds, though possibly somewhat lighter in weight than that of 1917. The average yield is estimated at approximately 45 to 50 pounds per acre of "fancy" seed.

Only a small quantity of seed has been threshed. It is thought that the threshing of redtop seed will be considerably delayed because of the large crops of small grain to be handled, which will be threshed before the redtop. Nearly all of the redtop for seed has been cut and is now in stacks.

A few purchases from farmers have been made at approximately 12 cents a pound. Some dealers are inclined to think that lower prices will prevail later, while others believe that this price will remain firm. In some localities farmers have begun to form co-operative organizations to enable them to market their seed to better advantage. A few sales of new crop seed have been made by jobbers at 13 cents a pound for "number 1 fancy." Old crop seed is being quoted at about one-half cent a pound less.

It is too early to know what the movement of redtop seed will be. Some believe that the increased cost of threshing will have a tendency to reduce the amount of redtop that will be threshed for seed unless a good price prevails.

The redtop section of Illinois is becoming more extended, especially south and southwest of the original district. Some new shippers and cleaners have engaged in the business during the last few years.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS PERMITTED ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

Under the Seed Importation Act.

Compiled by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Kind of Seed.	July, 1918 Pounds.	July, 1917 Pounds.	Year ending June 30, 1918. Pounds.	Year ending June 30, 1917. Pounds.	Year ending June 30, 1916. Pounds.
Alfalfa	.....	100	44,700	3,169,600	3,251,796
Canada bluegrass.	.....	100	1,209,000	495,300	698,300
Alsike clover.....	22,400	89,000	3,528,200	4,329,000	1,113,464
Crimson clover....	110,100	369,300	1,603,000	5,776,300	4,503,983
Red clover.....	.....	24,000	4,067,000	5,343,600	32,508,537
White clover.....	.....	30,200	52,700	157,800	148,768
Broom-corn millet.	.....	.....	1,583,700	786,400	1,101,556
Hungarian millet.	.....	.....	9,000	295,500	117,759
Orchard grass....	.....	43,400	57,600	1,286,300	754,476
Rape	151,600	327,100	11,306,300	2,285,700	4,018,908
English rye grass.	67,400	134,500	1,583,500	1,667,900	1,510,440
Italian rye grass..	4,500	100,800	605,900	480,700	382,841
Common vetch....	.....	.....	62,100	29,900	61,613
Hairy vetch.....	.....	.....	234,200	295,600	67,683

Monthly Average Timothy Seed Prices for a Five-Year Period, 1913-17.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates)

AS RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS IN DOLLARS PER BUSHEL AND PER 100 POUNDS.

STATE.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.
New York	*3.26	7.24	3.16	7.02	3.23	7.18	3.27	7.26	3.54	7.87	3.35	7.44	*3.56	7.91	3.48	7.74	3.46	7.69	3.40	7.56	3.49	7.76	3.37	7.48
Pennsylvania	2.85	6.33	2.97	6.60	3.00	6.67	3.01	6.69	3.10	6.89	3.29	7.31	3.14	6.98	3.11	6.91	3.14	6.98	3.19	7.09	3.09	6.87	2.99	6.65
Virginia	3.14	6.98	3.11	6.91	3.19	7.09	3.15	7.00	3.16	7.02	*3.35	7.44	3.22	7.15	3.15	7.00	3.27	7.26	3.28	7.29	3.31	7.35	3.23	7.18
West Virginia	3.20	7.11	3.27	7.26	3.18	7.07	3.31	7.35	3.29	7.31	3.28	7.29	3.33	7.40	*3.51	7.80	3.32	7.37	3.48	7.74	3.48	7.74	3.55	7.89
Ohio	2.52	5.60	2.58	5.74	2.54	5.65	2.58	5.74	2.55	5.67	2.57	5.71	2.69	5.98	2.67	5.93	2.72	6.04	2.79	6.20	2.76	6.13	2.76	6.13
Indiana	2.65	5.89	2.74	6.09	2.74	6.09	2.78	6.18	2.77	6.15	2.79	6.20	2.86	6.35	2.90	6.44	2.90	6.44	2.94	6.53	2.85	6.33	2.88	6.39
Illinois	2.63	5.85	2.66	5.91	2.62	5.82	2.65	5.89	2.74	6.09	2.78	6.18	2.73	6.07	2.75	6.11	2.73	6.07	2.74	6.09	2.74	6.09	2.90	6.44
Michigan	2.67	5.93	2.71	6.02	2.69	5.98	2.86	6.35	2.83	6.29	2.83	6.29	2.97	6.60	2.97	6.50	2.90	6.44	2.89	6.42	2.92	6.48	2.86	6.35
Wisconsin	2.40	5.33	2.46	5.46	2.50	5.56	2.54	5.65	2.63	5.85	2.71	6.02	2.66	5.91	2.66	5.91	2.70	6.00	2.55	5.67	2.56	5.69	2.66	5.91
Minnesota	2.35	5.22	2.49	5.54	2.74	6.09	2.61	5.80	2.81	6.24	2.69	5.98	2.65	5.89	2.49	5.53	2.46	5.46	2.65	5.89	2.61	5.80	2.51	5.58
Iowa	2.39	5.31	2.30	5.11	2.37	5.26	2.42	5.37	2.41	5.35	2.37	5.26	2.43	5.40	2.39	5.31	2.45	5.44	2.46	5.46	2.47	5.48	2.42	5.37
Missouri	2.71	6.02	2.74	6.09	2.77	6.15	2.87	6.37	2.92	6.48	2.87	6.37	3.08	6.85	2.76	6.13	2.84	6.31	2.84	6.31	2.97	6.60	2.98	6.62
North Dakota	*2.88	6.40	2.83	6.29	*2.58	5.74	2.63	5.85	2.77	6.15	2.45	5.44	*2.34	5.20	*2.66	5.91	3.27	7.26	2.43	5.40	2.41	5.35	*2.80	6.22
South Dakota	2.12	4.71	*2.23	4.96	2.32	5.15	2.84	6.31	2.81	6.24	*2.74	6.09	.....	.....	*2.54	5.63	2.60	5.78	.....	.....	2.33	5.18	*2.69	5.98
Nebraska	.....	.....	2.83	6.29	2.86	6.35	*2.78	6.18	3.04	6.76	*3.23	7.18	*3.50	7.78	*3.40	7.56	*2.68	5.96	*3.18	7.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	2.55	5.67	2.81	6.24	2.84	6.31	2.73	6.07	*2.95	6.56	*2.88	6.40	.....	.....	2.68	5.96	*2.30	5.11	*2.62	5.82	*2.72	6.04	2.99	6.65
Kentucky	3.03	6.74	3.09	6.87	3.19	7.09	3.14	6.98	3.15	7.00	3.26	7.24	3.41	7.58	3.29	7.31	3.17	7.04	3.29	5.09	3.34	7.42	3.41	7.58
Tennessee	3.04	6.76	3.24	7.20	3.15	7.00	3.17	7.04	3.30	7.33	*3.30	7.33	3.25	7.22	3.42	7.60	3.15	7.00	3.19	7.09	3.39	7.53	3.30	7.33
Idaho	2.20	4.89	2.28	5.07	2.15	4.78	2.64	5.87	2.62	5.82	2.42	5.37	2.41	5.35	*2.14	4.76	*2.59	5.76	*2.64	5.87	2.56	5.69	*2.32	5.15
United States	2.40	5.33	2.44	5.42	2.56	5.69	2.60	5.78	2.66	5.91	2.60	5.78	2.59	5.76	2.52	5.60	2.55	5.67	2.59	5.76	2.57	7.71	2.56	5.69

AS PAID BY CONSUMERS IN DOLLARS PER BUSHEL AND PER 100 POUNDS.

STATE.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.	Doll's. per bu.	Doll's. per 100 lbs.
New York	3.49	7.76	3.49	7.76	3.52	7.82	3.49	7.76	3.60	8.00	3.60	8.00	3.67	8.15	3.67	8.15	3.72	8.26	3.76	8.35	3.75	8.33	3.70	8.22
Pennsylvania	3.30	7.33	3.36	7.46	3.41	7.58	3.43	7.63	3.48	7.74	3.60	8.00	3.61	8.02	3.61	8.02	3.56	7.91	3.62	8.04	3.53	7.85	3.51	7.80
Virginia	3.36	7.46	3.37	7.48	3 34	7.42	3.41	7.58	3.38	7.51	3.43	7.63	3.51	7.80	3.59	7.98	3.63	8.07	3.57	7.93	3.51	7.80	3.62	8.04
West Virginia	3.48	7.74	3.51	7.80	3.50	7.78	3.50	7.78	3.53	7.85	3.59	7.98	3.64	8.09	3.66	8.13	3.64	8.09	3.70	8.22	3.69	8.20	3.71	8.24
Ohio	3.05	6.78	3.06	6.80	3.10	6.89	3.09	6.87	3.05	6.78	3.15	7.00	3.26	7.24	3.26	7.24	3.25	7.22	3.28	7.29	3.30	7.33	3.29	7.31
Indiana	3.27	7.26	3.32	7.37	3 24	7.20	3.26	7.24	3.33	7.40	3.30	7.33	3.38	7.51	3.52	7.82	3.46	7.69	3.43	7.63	3.39	7.53	3.52	7.80
Illinois	3.02	6.71	3.10	6.89	3.04	6.76	3.07	6.82	3.12	6.93	3.28	7.29	3.30	7.33	3.26	7.24	3.17	7.04	3.27	7.26	3.28	7.29	3.35	7.44
Michigan	3.27	7.26	3.37	7.48	3.37	7.48	3.40	7.56	3.51	7.80	3.49	7.76	3.63	8.07	3.69	8.20	3.63	8.07	3.58	7.96	3.53	7.85	3.53	7.85
Wisconsin	2.86	6.35	2.99	6.65	3.08	6.85	3.15	7.00	3.23	7.18	3.30	7.33	3.27	7.26	3.29	7.31	3.19	7.09	3.22	7.15	3.21	7.13	3.16	7.02
Minnesota	2.95	6.56	3.20	7.11	3.26	7.24	3.24	7.20	3.32	7.37	3.36	7.46	3.52	7.82	3.23	7.18	3.31	7.35	3.31	7.35	3.14	6.98	3.10	6.89
Iowa	2.65	5.89	2.67	5.93	2.68	5.96	2.69	5.98	2.77	6.15	2.69	5.98	2.81	6.24	2.66	5.91	2.70	6.00	2.73	6.07	2.76	8.35	2.78	6.18
Missouri	3.23	7.18	3.24	7.20	3.24	7.20	3.34	7.42	3.30	7.33	3.42	7.60	3.41	7.58	3.28	7.29	3.49	7.76	3.35	7.44	3.41	7.58	3.50	7.78
North Dakota	*3.34	7.42	3.47	7.71	3.03	6.74	3.14	6.98	.....	.....	*3.22	7.15	*2.97	6.60	3.16	7.02	3.81	8.46	*3.31	7.35	3.33	7.40	*3.42	7.60
South Dakota	*2.86	6.35	3.54	7.87	2.72	6.04	3.18	7.07	3.26	5.02	3.24	7.20	.....	.....	*3.11	6.91	*3.07	6.82	.....	.....	*2.82	6.26	.....	.....
Nebraska	*3.82	8.48	*3.38	7.51	3.29	7.31	3.47	7.71	3.44	7.65	*3.53	7.85	*3.80	8.44	*3.39	7.53	*3.58	7.96	*3.90	8.67	*3.77	7.48	.....	.....
Kansas	3.11	6.91	3.36	7.46	3.28	7.29	3.25	7.22	3.37	7.48	3.33	7.40	3.33	7.40	3.33	7.40	3.25	7.22	3.21	7.13	3.30	7.33	3.46	7.69
Kentucky	3.29	7.53	3.34	7.42	3.34	7.42	3.31	7.35	3.40	7.56	3.35	7.44	3.49	7.76	3.46	7.69	3.49	7.76	3.51	7.80	3.60	8 00	3.53	7.85
Tennessee	3.44	7.65	3.59	7.53	3.42	7.60	3.47	7.71	3.62	8.04	3.65	8.11	3.58	7.96	3.82	8.48	3.60	8.00	3.71	8.24	3.64	8.09	3.58	7.96
Idaho	3.03	6.74	3.14	6.98	3.27	7.26	3.41	7.58	3.58	7.96	3.47	7.71	3.11	6.91	3.48	7.74	3.35	7.44	3.33	7.40	3.44	7.65	3.20	7.11
United States	3.16	7.02	3.23	7.18	3.22	7.15	3.25	7.22	3.29	7.31	3.34	7.42	3.39	7.53	3.38	7.51	3.38	7.51	3.39	7.53	3.37	7.48	3.39	7.53

NOTE: * Indicates period covered is less than five years.

Seed Garden Peas in the Northwest.

MONTANA

The production of seed garden peas in Montana is confined to a few well defined areas in that State where conditions are peculiarly favorable for this crop. The total acreage for 1918 is greater than 1917, some of it being in new and untried districts. The early planting in all districts was retarded from 10 days to two weeks on account of a very late spring. Successive periods of cold and hot weather following seeding made it necessary to irrigate the plants before proper growth had developed. This combination forced bloom on short vines. Dry weather prevailed during June, but the soaking rains of July 11-14 have been very beneficial to the pea crop in all the districts. Harvesting usually begins about August 1, and continues to September 10. It will probably be a few days later this year because of the later planting and unfavorable weather for plant growth and crop maturity.

Gallatin Valley.—This is the largest seed pea producing district in the State. There are approximately 10,000 acres being grown under contract. Yields of 40 to 50 bushels per acre are not uncommon, although the normal yield is considered ten-fold, or 30 bushels. It is yet too early to estimate the prospective yield, but if favorable weather conditions continue to prevail it is expected that the average yield will be about 18 to 20 bushels per acre. In the Gallatin Valley it is estimated that the Alaska variety comprises 90 per cent of the acreage.

Bitter Root Valley.—It is estimated that over 7,000 acres of seed garden peas are contracted in Ravalli County this year, as compared with 5,000 acres in 1917. A normal yield is about 30 bushels per acre, although the average yield probably is only about 15 bushels. The present prospects indicate that there will be a 33 per cent normal production of earlier varieties and a 50 per cent normal production of later varieties. As a general rule none of the very late varieties are grown in Montana except in Ravalli County. It is reported that some of these are being damaged by mildew in this district.

DeShiel and Paradise Valleys.—About 3,400 acres of seed peas are being grown under contract in Park county in 1918. The present condition of the crop warrants an estimated yield of six fold, or 60 per cent of a normal yield on this acreage.

Ruby Valley.—The acreage of garden peas contracted for seed in Madison County is reported as 2,500 acres. The early varieties are in very bad condition and many fields probably will be abandoned. There are a few fields that will possibly make a normal yield. Many fields have made vine growth since the rains of July 11-14, and present prospects indicate that there will be a 35 to 40 per cent normal crop.

Jefferson Valley.—There are approximately 1,200 acres planted to peas in Jefferson County. The prospects for a fair yield are much brighter since the rain of July 11 and 12. The peas bloomed when the vines were very short, and without the rain the crop probably would have been less than 25 per cent of normal, but since that time they have produced vine growth and a 35 to 40 per cent normal yield is anticipated.

Yellowstone Valley.—The reported seed pea acreage in the Yellowstone Valley is 3,000 acres and is as large as was ever planted in that district. There is a very good stand and the prospects for a normal yield are fair.

WASHINGTON.

The acreage of peas being grown for seed in the territory tributary to Fairfield probably exceeds 20,000 acres, while the total acreage in eastern Washington is estimated at 40,000 acres. Hot weather during the first half of July damaged late crops and varieties. Threshing is general of the Alaska variety, but retarded by intermittent rains, and the yield on some fields threshed to date runs 10 to 23 bushels per acre. It is too early to give an accurate estimate on production, but reports would indicate that the average yield per acre will be about 15 bushels, or 50 per cent increase over that of 1917. The quality of the seed is good. One car is already reported to have been shipped east. In western Washington the pea crop is reported 60 per cent of normal because of aphis injury.

IDAHO.

Reports from Idaho indicate that a production 66 per cent of normal, based on field estimates, is estimated. The normal yield is considered to be 20 bushels per acre. On this basis the prospective yield for 1918 is about 14 bushels per acre and the total production will be over 400,000 bushels from the 30,000 acres planted to seed peas in this State. A small acreage has been abandoned on account of hail injury. There is probably a larger percentage of the latter varieties grown in this State and no threshing is reported at this time.

OREGON.

Reports from the Willamette Valley would indicate a complete failure of the seed pea crop in that section because of aphis injury.

OUTLOOK FOR ABRUZZI RYE AND FULGHUM OATS.

This report covers only seed of Abruzzi rye and Fulghum oats, and is confined to the States of South Carolina and Georgia and southeastern Alabama, where the production of seed of these two varieties of grain is doubtless most extensive.

Abruzzi Rye.—Inasmuch as the acreage planted to rye in the Southern States for grazing purposes and a cover crop, as well as for grain production, has increased steadily during recent years, there has developed a growing demand in that section for seed rye of the Abruzzi variety. A heavy surplus has been harvested the past season in a number of counties in South Carolina and Georgia. The yield in most cases is reported to be above normal with the quality unusually good. There has been practically no movement of the crop to date and dealers and shippers have a varied opinion as to what the active market price will be. Some believe that it will be around $2.25 per bushel, sacked f. o. b. shipping point, while others seem to think that this is entirely too low and that the wholesale price will be about $1.00 per bushel higher than this figure. The latter figure is about the same as the price charged by dealers in 1917. Present indications are that there will be a further increase in the acreage to be sown this fall to this crop, and that the demand for seed this season will be correspondingly heavier.

Fulghum Oats.—The demand in the Southern States for a heavy-yielding, early-maturing, rust-proof variety of oats is responsible for the widespread popularity of the Fulghum variety in that section. Perhaps the production of this variety for seed is most extensive in eastern and southern Georgia and southeastern Alabama. Reports from that section indicate that a large crop of seed oats of good quality has been harvested and that there is a heavy surplus of the Fulghum variety available for shipment to other sections of the South. There has been no movement of stocks and very little is anticipated before the last of August or the first of September. Dealers expect the price to range from $1.00 to $1.40 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b. shipping point, depending upon the development of the demand as the fall planting season approaches. In 1917 dealers were more eager to buy early and there was considerable movement of stocks from production centers during the last of July and the first of August at the price of $1.25 per bushel to shippers. Because of the continued agitation for the increased production of grain crops in the Cotton Belt, and because of the popularity of the Fulghum oats, dealers generally are expecting a normal demand for seed of this variety this season, especially in the northern part where the oat crop was severely winter-killed.

NOTES ON ONION SETS.

The harvesting of onion sets in the Chicago district has just commenced and it is too early to tell what the final crop will be. From present indications it is thought the crop will be considerably shorter than last year. On the South Side of Chicago, where about two-thirds of the sets in this district are grown, conditions are generally bad. The crop has been injured seriously by hail, maggots and disease. The average yield there is about three and one-half bushels to one pound of seed sown. On the North Side conditions have been somewhat better and it is estimated that the yield will be about five bushels per pound sown, which is about a normal yield. The average for the entire district appears to be about four bushels to one pound of seed sown. The sets apparently are of good quality and if harvested under favorable conditions should keep well. Because of thin stands, there is more than the usual percentage of sets that run too large for commercial use and that are sold ordinarily for pickling onions.

The crop of onion sets in Oregon this year is short. It is estimated that the crop of brown and yellow sets will be about 35 to 40 per cent of normal and the crop of white sets about 15 per cent of normal. The estimated total production of onion sets for Oregon this year is from 500,000 to 600,000 pounds.